

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE), chairman of the Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform and Oversight of the Committee on Small Business.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman and the chairman of the Committee on Small Business for yielding time to me, and for sponsoring this important bill, which I believe will help small businesses all across America.

I am also grateful to all of my colleagues for the support for the amendment which I offered to this legislation in committee. I believe this bill represents a very important change in the way our government assists small business owners, entrepreneurs, and risk-takers in our economy.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform and Oversight of the Committee on Small Business, I held a roundtable earlier this year to hear from dozens of national trade and industry groups that represent small business in America.

These groups raised concerns about a wide variety of regulations. Yet, they all had one overarching concern, Mr. Speaker, that small business owners are being deluged by complex, often arcane Federal regulations that they are unaware of until a representative of the Federal agency walks through the door and hands them a citation.

This situation engenders distrust from the Federal regulatory apparatus because businesses perceive that the Federal government is not there to help, but instead, to play the game of "gotcha." That "gotcha" mentality is not good government. Small business owners want to comply with Federal regulations.

The agencies have even conceded that more than 90 percent of all businesses are doing their level best to comply. However, in order to do so, they must first know that the regulations apply to them. This is a necessary precondition. However, given the complexity and scope of the CFR, it is unlikely that an average small business owner will be an expert on these myriad regulations, or even begin to understand what must be done in compliance.

When we pass laws here, we expect them to be followed. When Federal agencies promulgate regulations, they expect them to be followed. However, if the Federal Government does not provide a mechanism for advising small businesses, then Federal regulations will not be followed and the goal we seek will not be met.

H.R. 203, Mr. Speaker, provides that mechanism to assist small business owners. Small Business Development Centers already exist to provide assistance to small business owners in the operation of their businesses. Small business owners come to SBDCs to help start or grow a business. At that time, the center could also provide information on regulatory compliance. Since these centers are located at colleges and universities throughout States

that will be part of the pilot project, small business owners should have easy access to regulatory compliance and assistance from these centers.

Despite what some stereotypes may suggest, Mr. Speaker, small businesses want to obey the law. They want to comply with Federal regulations. H.R. 203, finally and lastly, gives them the means to do just that. That is why I heartily endorse this bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this reform measure.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman MANZULLO) for his outstanding leadership, as well as the ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), for her outstanding leadership, and for the bipartisan efforts on the part of both of these great members in moving this legislation out of the Committee on Small Business.

Finally, I would like to thank the author of this legislation, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SWEENEY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) for their work in bringing this important idea into the laws of our land.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALDEN of Oregon). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 203, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2666) to amend the Small Business Act to direct the administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish a vocational annual technical entrepreneurship development program, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2666

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Vocational and Technical Entrepreneurship Development Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 36 as section 37; and

(2) by inserting after section 35 the following new section:

"SEC. 36. VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

"(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

"(2) ASSOCIATION.—The term 'Association' means the association of small business development centers recognized under section 21(a)(3)(A).

"(3) PROGRAM.—The term 'program' means the program established under subsection (b).

"(4) SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER.—The term 'small business development center' means a small business development center described in section 21.

"(5) STATE SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER.—The term 'State small business development center' means a small business development center from each State selected by the Administrator, in consultation with the Association and giving substantial weight to the Association's recommendations, to carry out the program on a statewide basis in such State.

"(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—In accordance with this section, the Administrator shall establish a program under which the Administrator shall make grants to State small business development centers to enable such centers to provide, on a statewide basis, technical assistance to secondary schools, or to postsecondary vocational or technical schools, for the development and implementation of curricula designed to promote vocational and technical entrepreneurship.

"(c) MINIMUM GRANT.—The Administrator may make no grant under the program for an amount less than \$200,000.

"(d) APPLICATION.—Each State small business development center seeking a grant under the program shall submit to the Administrator an application in such form as the Administrator may require. The application shall include information regarding the applicant's goals and objectives for the educational programs to be assisted.

"(e) REPORT TO ADMINISTRATOR.—The Administrator shall make a condition of each grant under the program that not later than 18 months after the receipt of the grant the recipient shall transmit to the Administrator a report describing how the grant funds were used.

"(f) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND CONTRACTS.—The Administrator may enter into a cooperative agreement or contract with any State small business development center receiving a grant under this section to provide additional assistance that furthers the purposes of this section.

"(g) EVALUATION OF PROGRAM.—Not later than March 31, 2004, the Administrator shall transmit to Congress a report containing an evaluation of the program.

"(h) CLEARINGHOUSE.—The Association shall act as a clearinghouse of information and expertise regarding vocational and technical entrepreneurship education programs. In each fiscal year in which grants are made under the program, the Administrator shall provide additional assistance to the Association to carry out the functions described in this subsection.

"(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$7,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002, 2003, and 2004. Such sums shall remain available until expended."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 2666 is to provide entrepreneurial assistance to persons with vocational and technical skills to help them own and operate their own businesses, rather than being employees of companies in which they have no direct ownership interest.

A further and equally important purpose of the Act is to stimulate economic activity to create new job opportunities, and to help tradesmen and tradeswomen realize the full potential of the free enterprise system.

Many persons within the United States have technical or vocational skills, but do not have business experience or training to help them succeed in the small business community. Currently, small businesses employ mechanics, technicians, carpenters, plumbers, machinists, and draftsmen. However, the Act is needed to provide the essential training in business constantly necessary for these skilled workers to start their own businesses, to survive in the business world, and to grow.

In providing these needed services, the Act relies upon the present infrastructure of the Small Business Development Centers, which are proven by past performance to deliver services that greatly enhance the chances of a small business surviving as compared with those who do not receive such assistance.

The present global economy requires that this Nation remain as a competitor. Fostering the growth of small business, as it is anticipated this Act will do, is another building block in strengthening our international competitiveness.

The Act establishes a 3-year pilot program providing Small Business Administration grants to Small Business Development Centers for technical assistance to secondary schools and post-secondary vocational and technical schools. It also aims to develop and implement curricula to promote vocational and technical entrepreneurship.

The grant applicant must outline its goals and objectives for assistance to be provided in the educational curricula to be implemented with grant funds.

It is the desire of the Committee that States' Small Business Development Centers pay particular focus to helping underserved subcenters in the area of vocational and technical entrepreneurship training.

□ 1615

Those small business development centers receiving grants under the pilot program must report to the Small Business Administration within 18 months. The 18 months starting from the date they receive the grant monies and detailing how the grant funds were used.

In addition, not later than March 31, 2004, the SBA must conduct an evaluation of the program and report the results of this evaluation to Congress. The Act designates the Association of Small Business Development Centers as a clearinghouse for the collection of information and expertise regarding vocational and technical or entrepreneurship programs. The minimum amount of a grant under the pilot program is \$200,000. The bill authorizes \$7 million annually for each year of the 3-year pilot program.

Lastly, I want to commend my fellow member of the Committee on Small Business, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY), for the hard work he has put in as the author of this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2666.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the time to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman MANZULLO) and the ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), of the Committee on Small Business, as well as the committee staff's hard work in bringing this bill to the floor. I thank them all.

We are all still shocked, saddened, and angry as a Nation at the tragic events that unfolded September 11, 2001. The character of America was attacked, our values and our way of life. The spirit that is America is characterized by our freedoms, the ability for each and every individual, regardless of circumstances, to build a better life. We must rebuild our lives, rebuild our economy, rebuild our communities, and rebuild our Nation.

A part of the American freedom includes the spirit of entrepreneurship, talented individuals starting their own business. Each day in my home State of Pennsylvania, five new businesses are started because of the work of the Small Business Development Centers. These centers have developed a proven system that works to provide education on starting and managing a business.

My bill, The Vocational and Technical Entrepreneurship Development Program Act of 2001, will put the same successful curriculum used by the SBDCs into selected vocational and technical schools throughout the United States. This bill will allow those who wish to return to school to learn a new trade and those first-time technical and vocational graduates an opportunity to not only start their own

business but to have a successful business by being fully prepared to manage a firm.

For decades, small businesses have contributed to most of our employment growth by creating half of all jobs and doing it more than 60 percent faster than larger firms. Let us look toward the creation and successful maintenance of business enterprises to help rebuild our economy and strengthen our Nation.

Again, I would like to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman MANZULLO) and the ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), of the Committee on Small Business, as well as all the working of the committee staff.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she might consume to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), ranking member of the Committee on Small Business.

(Ms. VELÁZQUEZ asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY), for producing this innovative legislation.

At the core of H.R. 2666, The Vocational and Technical Entrepreneurship Development Act is a great idea. Start with two of the most powerful forces for productivity and innovation in the American economy, join them, and then harness their combined energy.

This bill will join the productive powers of a skilled workforce with the innovation of entrepreneurship. This act will help develop a curriculum that will help these workers get the training they need to build and grow their own small business.

There are many skilled workers out there who see a demand for more of this field. They may be working for shops that have to turn away new jobs. So they decide to start their own business to meet that demand, but in many cases, they do not know where to start.

Running your own business is complex and requires new skills, skills that can be taught and learned. It is even more important now as we enter less certain times that we harness the talent and energy of this entrepreneurial class.

Small business forms the backbone of our communities and our economy. In the past decade, small businesses realized unprecedented growth and job creation. We want to spur even more growth in this untapped market sector of the economy at a time when we really need it.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania's (Mr. BRADY) bill will do just that by

joining the innovation of entrepreneurship with the hard work of skilled labor. Combined, they build a new strong force for our economy.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2666, the Vocational and Technical Entrepreneurship Development Act and would like to commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. BRADY, for his proposal.

This initiative brings together two great traditions of American enterprise. First is our well-founded faith in hard work and skills as the sure way to a better life. Plumbers and carpenters, joiners and electricians, auto mechanics and computer technicians, they would all agree—you must have skills to succeed. We know that Americans work harder and smarter than anyone else in the world. Our families, communities and nation benefits from this hard work.

Mr. Speaker, there is another American tradition leading to a better life. That is entrepreneurship—talented people taking the reins and responsibility for their own business. It is a bedrock truth that these small businesses support half of our economy. More importantly, small businesses employ our skilled workers—our mechanics, technicians, electricians, and carpenters. Small businesses furnish half our jobs, and nearly half our gross domestic product. There is no boundary to what small business can do, and we want to help expand this limitless sector.

My colleague's legislation would create a one-of-a-kind training program that unites these two long-standing traditions by assisting vocational and technical students become entrepreneurs in addition to skilled workers. Many of today's workers who participate in career training or vocational education, are not provided the entrepreneurial knowledge that can assist them to successfully grow and develop their own business venture. H.R. 2666 utilizes the existing network of small business development centers (SBDCs) to transfer their entrepreneurial expertise to students enrolled in secondary schools, or postsecondary vocational or technical schools.

Created by Congress in 1980, the SBDC Program fosters economic development by providing management, technical and research assistance to small businesses. However, they do not have an organized program for providing this type of assistance. By establishing this effort initially as a pilot, we can build upon the experience and innovation of SBDCs to expand their resources and if proven successful, the pilot could be made a permanent part of their services.

Mr. Speaker, for 20 years the SBDC Program has been SBA's primary delivery system for entrepreneurial assistance. Located in each state, the program's counseling services guides and mentors business owners through the process of addressing a business development opportunity or problem. Over eleven hundred service centers, serving every Congressional District, ensure small businesses have the support they need.

H.R. 2666 requires SBA to establish a pilot project offering grants to selected State Small Business Development Center Programs. The State Program will implement the assistance on a statewide basis by partnering their individual service centers with secondary schools, or postsecondary vocational or technical

schools. The purpose of the partnership is to develop a cohesive curriculum on starting and operating a successful business venture, thus assisting students in these institutions obtain the entrepreneurial knowledge they need to strike-out on their own. The curriculum will be offered to the students by their teachers or instructors. In addition, the curriculum can be modified by the teacher to provide assistance that is relevant to the particularly industry sectors for which the students are learning the skills. The local SBDC service center will also be available if students need further counseling or training during, or even after, their schooling.

SBDC counselors will play an important role during the initial development phase by assisting the teacher prepare and deliver the curriculum, but this initial assistance will not become permanent. I want to assure my fellow colleagues that SBDC resources will not be used to staff educational institutions. The purpose of H.R. 2666 is not to replace teachers with SBDC counselors, but to develop the curriculum that enables teachers to transfer the entrepreneurial knowledge to their students. It is important to differentiate the curriculum developed through the partnership from current classroom training sessions offered by SBDCs. These training sessions are offered in conjunction with SBDC host institutions and in no way should H.R. 2666 be construed to limit them.

H.R. 2666 will also increase the productivity and strength of the overall SBDC Program. By increasing the number of potential entrepreneurs, the number of potential SBDC clients increases. It also increases the effectiveness of current SBDC assistance by offering entrepreneurial knowledge during the learning phase and before the initial entrepreneurial phase. After graduating from their career or vocational training, students will have the basic tools and understanding that will make future SBDC assistance more efficient and productive, increasing the rate of successful start-ups.

In closing Mr. Speaker, by providing entrepreneurial knowledge at the same time workers are learning a specific trade skill, career opportunities are expanded. Students not only become more marketable in the workforce, but can become a small business owner. In addition, they become the employer, expanding the local job market, and revitalizing and developing the economic growth of the community.

Mr. Speaker, we want more Americans to run their own shop. This proposal goes a long way to helping build a new entrepreneurial generation that will create more jobs and provide for more families while serving our communities.

I urge my colleagues to support this innovative initiative.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he might consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL), a dear friend.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania's (Mr. BRADY) bill, H.R. 2666, The Vocational and Technical Entrepreneurship Development Act.

I support this bill because it provides well-needed assistance to a critical, critical element of our workforce. Often neglected on this floor, a workforce that is often neglected by society as well. Many who work in the trade sector, from construction to plumbing to carpentry, go out every day and perform jobs that are absolutely essential to our Nation and our economy. Yet there are seemingly few incentives offered to young people who may wish to pursue such a career.

We certainly provide accolades to the young student who studies the liberal arts. Indeed, the young man, the young lady who reads Ellison or Dickens is often touted and rightfully provided with loans or grants to help with his or her studies.

But what about the student whose skills and interests lie with an area of vocation? They are just as valuable to America, just as intelligent. They need our support.

I applaud the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) for this bill. I certainly know of many people in my own hometown of Patterson, New Jersey, who would benefit from this initiative. Providing grants from the Small Business Administration to provide technical assistance to high schools and vocational and technical schools to promote small business ownership in their curriculum, I believe, is a great idea.

Many who work in the trade sector enter these professions with the goal of one day starting their own business. So this program offers a perfect initiative, a perfect incentive to enter the trade sector by giving students greater options and providing training as a business owner.

This legislation will help get young future trade workers thinking about what it actually takes to run and own a business. This is a great, well-needed initiative; and I urge my colleagues' support.

I might add in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, that while I commend the sponsor of this bill, I also commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELAZQUEZ) for establishing an environment within the Committee on Small Business to respond to all of America, not just a particular segment. They have provided such an environment, and I commend them for that. And I also commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY).

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), and I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) for his remarks. Unfortunately, in these last couple of weeks, we all feel, in our heart, that we are all from New York.

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation; and I want to commend the chairman, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO), and the ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), for their leadership of the Committee on Small Business and the expeditious as well as impartial way in which they handle our business. I think it is a testament to their leadership that both these bills are on the floor today, and I simply commend them.

I also want to commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY). He has put his finger right on a tremendous need. I interact with many small business operations, with many trades persons, and I can guarantee the moment this legislation is put into effect the Chicago Public School System, the Chicago Federation of Labor, the City Colleges of Chicago, and many other small units in the area where I live and work will pounce on it as a godsend and a lifesaver.

I also want to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. SWEENEY), because he also put his finger on another great need, and that is the need to help small businesses comply with the myriad of regulations that they sometimes have to go through and really have difficulty figuring out what to do. So this is a great day, I think, for small business and a great day for the Committee on Small Business. And so I commend all those involved.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS).

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I commend my colleagues for bringing H.R. 2666 forward. There probably is no better time, Mr. Speaker, for us to bring this forward than today.

We know entrepreneurship makes our country great. In San Diego, there are many new businesses in technological and biological fields that have mushroomed as an impetus for our robust economy. We know at the university level, San Diego State University's highly acclaimed business administration school has an entire program teaching its students the skills of entrepreneurship, and that is why it is so important we resolve and bring this measure forward today because it provides the equity we all need for making such critical training available to students of vocational and technical schools.

I know as a school board member that we often wrestled with the programs that were coming forward, actually bringing students often out of the vocational arena. We need to value their creativity and their moxie, their desire to really have an impact, to have their own businesses and to bring their creativity and often their risk-taking into this arena and make this kind of training available to them.

So I applaud my colleagues for this. We need to provide for all business en-

trepreneurs at all educational levels as we move forward with these kinds of initiatives.

Included in this initiative is a report back to the Congress in 18 months, and I will certainly be very interested in learning what became of these dollars. Often we do not always know. It will give us an opportunity to look at the great improvements and the successes that came out of the program and give us an opportunity to learn as well from the students, from the people that were involved.

I know that we are going to have many new businesses created out of this initiative, and I look forward to seeing that happen.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to thank the chairman and ranking member and the staff of the Committee on Small Business for allowing this bill to come to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALDEN of Oregon). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2666, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VIRGIN RIVER DINOSAUR FOOTPRINT PRESERVE ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2385) to convey certain property to the City of St. George, Utah, in order to provide for the protection and preservation of certain rare paleontological resources on that property, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2385

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Virgin River Dinosaur Footprint Preserve Act".

SEC. 2. VIRGIN RIVER DINOSAUR FOOTPRINT PRESERVE.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION FOR GRANT TO PURCHASE FOOTPRINT PRESERVE.**—As soon as is practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, if the City agrees to the conditions set forth in subsection (b), the Secretary of the Interior may award to the City a grant equal to the lesser of \$500,000 or the fair market value of up to 10 acres of land (and all related facilities and other appurtenances thereon) generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Virgin River Dinosaur Footprint Preserve", numbered 09/06/2001-A, for purchase of that property.

(b) **CONDITIONS OF GRANT.**—The grant under subsection (a) shall be made only after the City agrees to the following conditions:

(1) **USE OF LAND.**—The City shall use the Virgin River Dinosaur Footprint Preserve in a manner that accomplishes the following:

(A) Preserves and protects the paleontological resources located within the exterior boundaries of the Virgin River Dinosaur Footprint Preserve.

(B) Provides opportunities for scientific research in a manner compatible with subparagraph (A).

(C) Provides the public with opportunities for educational activities in a manner compatible with subparagraph (A).

(2) **REVERTER.**—If at any time after the City acquires the Virgin River Dinosaur Footprint Preserve, the Secretary determines that the City is not substantially in compliance with the conditions described in paragraph (1), all right, title, and interest in and to the Virgin River Dinosaur Footprint Preserve shall immediately revert to the United States, with no further consideration on the part of the United States, and such property shall then be under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) **CONDITIONS TO BE CONTAINED IN DEED.**—If the City attempts to transfer title to the Virgin River Dinosaur Footprint Preserve (in whole or in part), the conditions set forth in this subsection shall transfer with such title and shall be enforceable against any subsequent owner of the Virgin River Dinosaur Footprint Preserve (in whole or in part).

(c) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AND ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.**—The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the City for the management of the Virgin River Dinosaur Footprint Preserve by the City.

(2) **ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary may provide to the City—

(A) financial assistance, if the Secretary determines that such assistance is necessary for protection of the paleontological resources located within the exterior boundaries of the Virgin River Dinosaur Footprint Preserve; and

(B) technical assistance to assist the City in complying with subparagraphs (A) through (C) of subsection (b)(1).

(3) **ADDITIONAL GRANTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In addition to funds made available under subsection (a) and paragraph (2) of this subsection, the Secretary may provide grants to the City to carry out its duties under the cooperative agreement entered into under paragraph (1).

(B) **LIMITATION ON AMOUNT; REQUIRED NON-FEDERAL MATCH.**—Grants under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed \$500,000 and shall be provided only to the extent that the City matches the amount of such grants with non-Federal contributions (including in-kind contributions).

(d) **MAP ON FILE.**—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Department of the Interior.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) **CITY.**—The term "City" means the city of St. George, Utah.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) **VIRGIN RIVER DINOSAUR FOOTPRINT PRESERVE.**—The term "Virgin River Dinosaur Footprint Preserve" means the property (and all facilities and other appurtenances thereon) described in subsection (a).

□ 1630

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALDEN of Oregon). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, a very unique thing happened a little over a year ago in St.